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clined to feel that the Stanford revision marks some advance, but we feel that it would be unfortunate if the scale were to be regarded as a finality. *A Study of 100 Retarded Fourth Grade Pupils Tested by the Binet Scale*: WILLIAM I. LACY (pp. 16-23).—A study of the slow progress of children of the fourth grade in a certain district in Illinois was made. The conclusions drawn are: The systems of promotion generally in vogue in this country are unfair to the child, uneconomic and unscientific; and the use of intelligence tests for promotion should be adopted. Having white and colored children together in the same schools is educationally and socially unwise; separate schools for colored children should therefore be established. Feeble-mindedness should be detected through the use of intelligence tests, and children found to be feeble-minded or very nearly so, should be placed in regular institutions, schools, or rooms equipped to take care of them. The Intelligence Quotient should be found for all children, and the subject matter and methods of instruction adapted to the intellectual capacity, rather than the chronological size. *Clinical Reports. Reviews and Criticism. News and Comment.*

Efros, Israel Isaac. *The Problem of Space in Jewish Mediaeval Philosophy*. New York: Columbia University Press. 1917. Pp. 125.

Peterson, Joseph, and Quentin, J. David. *The Psychology of Handling Men in the Army*. Minneapolis: Perine Book Company. Pp. iii + 146.

Roback, Abraham A. *The Interference of Will-Impulses, with Application to Pedagogy, Ethics and Practical Efficiency*. Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Company. Pp. viii + 158.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE *Philosophical Review* for September, 1918, contains a very interesting article by André Lalande, on "Philosophy in France in 1917." In spite of the way in which the war has demanded in France all the energies of the nation, philosophy there has been kept going to an extent that shows very strongly how genuinely intellectual and free the French really are.

The following are some titles to which M. Lalande calls attention: *La Force et le Droit*, by M. R. Anthony, an examination of the "droit biologique," and *Devoirs et périls biologiques*, by Dr. Grasset. An article of distinction in the *Revue de Métaphysique* is by M. Davy, in which the writer examines the question *Why is the pledge of one's*

word binding? the bearing of which is obvious. M. Lévy-Ullmann in a very interesting and learned volume, *Le Définition du droit*, "reviews all the classical definitions of law and discusses their merits and defects."

Popular opinion in France is increasingly favorable to the idea of a Society of Nations, and has more and more confidence in it since the idea is regarded as sponsored by President Wilson. On this subject two important volumes have appeared, both entitled *La Société des Nations*, one by a jurist, M. Maxime Leroy, and the other by M. Edgard Milhaud, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences at Geneva. There is also a pamphlet by M. Ferdinand Buisson, entitled *Les Principes de la Société des Nations*.

Criticisms of German philosophy naturally can hardly be enumerated. M. Lalande mentions, however, *Science française et science allemande* by Dr. G. Papillaut, professor at the Paris School of Anthropology, and *Morale kantienne et morale humaine* by M. Sartiaux, a writer of conservative tendencies. One young professor at the University of Geneva, M. Charles Werner, defends the German philosophy of conservative associations. He regards Hegelianism as still the noblest and most satisfying form of philosophy.

In psychology there is a good treatise on *Memory* by M. Dugas, and a number of studies of mental disturbances due to the war. *La guerre et le progrès* by M. J. Sageret represents excellently the sort of philosophical ideas popular among the mass of educated people who are not specialists. A good little book is, *Le science du travail et de son organisation* by Mlle. Joteyko. Dr. Bernheim defends in *Automatisme et Suggestion* the position of the school of Nancy, while M. Boirac's latest book, *L'Avenir des Sciences psychiques* discusses the phenomena supposed by some to call occult powers into play, and which M. Bernheim rejects as illusions.

Two notable deaths occurred during 1917, that of M. Félix Le Dantec and that of M. Émile Durkheim. "Félix Le Dantec had the training and career of a professional man of science. He taught biology at the Sorbonne. But he always felt the influence of the solid mathematical, and particularly physical, discipline with which he began his studies." "Émile Durkheim was essentially a philosopher, although he had won his reputation as a sociologist. Like many philosophers, he was a man of intense feeling. By the constant exercise of his will, he imposed a rigorous form on his ideas. But the natural force of his imagination and emotion, which he had disciplined but not destroyed, was one element in his great influence. . . . He died prematurely at fifty-nine years of age, exhausted by a great sorrow [the death of his son fighting against the Bulgarians], and perhaps also by the excessive labors in which he had sought relief."